



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A Travers la Mandchourie. By Captain H. Enselme. ix and 196 pp., 26 illustrations, 3 plans of towns, and a map. J. Rueff, Paris, 1904. (Price, 3.50 frs.)

The author, a French army officer, and a comrade, travelled through Manchuria in 1901, before the completion of the Manchurian railroad. Among the halting-places on their way were Tien-tsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Mukden, Harbin, and Vladivostok. They were greatly impressed with the activity of the Russians in pushing the railroad forward, and with their celerity in settling Russian colonists in the new territory. They saw in Manchuria a land so richly blessed with widespread fertile soils and waterways, forests, coal, and minerals that there can be no doubt of its capacity to support many millions of people. This fact is evident to all careful observers; but the writer was mistaken in his conclusion that the railroad would assure the pacific conquest of Manchuria by the Russians, the entire government of the country passing from Peking to St. Petersburg.

The crowning merit of the book is that it is a careful record of the impressions and observations of a conscientious and well-equipped student of the country. Few Western travellers in Manchuria have had the opportunity to make a careful study of it. This book will fill a useful place, because, though not exhaustive, it is neither flighty nor superficial. The photographs, very characteristic of the country and its people, were all taken for the book by the author's comrade.

English-Kikuyu Vocabulary. Compiled by A. W. McGregor. 192 pp. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, 1904. (Price, 2s.)

The vocabulary was collected by Mr. McGregor during his two years' residence in the Kikuyu district of the British East Africa Protectorate. This region, which includes Mount Kenia, and is practically on the Equator, is from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea in its inhabited portions, and, being suitable for Europeans, colonists are beginning to move in. The vocabulary is, therefore, likely to be of use in the dealing of the whites with the natives.

Le Mozambique, by Almada Negreiros, 198 pp. and 13 maps and illustrations. Augustin Challamel, Paris, 1904.

The book gives a glowing view of Portuguese East Africa, and shows a lively appreciation of the talent of the Portuguese for colonial enterprise. The flora and fauna of Mozambique are treated